The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1792. [3d. ſingle.] [No. 129.]

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
Wet & Dry Goods.

JAMES WILSON, V.M.

Alexandria, January 12, 1792.

N. B. The Vendue-Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſineſs. J. W.

Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Alexandria, 28th December, 1791.

A. Abednego Adams; Robert Anderſon, jun. Robert Adams, of the Molly; James Aſſleck, of the Rachael; Peter Alcot; John Ambler; Ann Ambroſe; William Alexander.

B. Capt. Robert Barrell, of the Merchant; Charles Broadwater; Peter Burgar; John Barrell; Suſanna F. Bayley; William J. Bowen; James Barlace; Robert Buſon; Adam Butts; Capt. Henry Boycock; George Blake; John Bredin; Robert Boggeſs; Capt. John Burchmore, of brig Maria; Waſher Blunt; Charles Beale.

C. Joſeph Camp; Primus Coburn; Capt. Ebenezer Cole; Thomas Copper; Capt. John Crowninſhield; Overton Carr; Henry Critchley, care of Thomas Fitzpatrick; Thomas Conn; James Campble; Dennis Cooney; Robert Cochran; Capt. William Cox.

D. George Delamare; Mons. Durand; William Deallins; Ralph Dunn; Charles Deſſaleſs; Peter Dirtſbach; Benjamin Day; Peter Dejean; John Dawſon; Caroline Darley; Alexander Dromgoole.

E. Samuel Ewing; William Erwin; Betſy Elliot.

F. William Foy; John Fullerton; Mrs. Ferguſon; Mr. Fearon; Thomas Fitzoaker, of ſhip Nancy; Mary Fitzgerald; Robert Farmer; Hugh Finlay; Hannah Fitzhugh; Thornton Fleming; Iſaac Franks.

G. David Griffith; Alexander Gordon; Alexander Gilchriſt; John Gibſon; Benjamin Gwinn; Capt. Greenway; John Graham Gartur.

H. Joſeph Hague; Fairfax Hancock; Capt. Benjamin Homans, jun. Elizabeth Hynes; Michael Haward; Joſhua Hitch, jun. Mr. Heaton; John C. Hunter; Samuel Harriſon; William Halley; Mons. Hingſton; Aaron Hews; Edmund Hogan.

J. Benedict Johnſon; Reuben Johnſton; James Irvine; Capt. John Jackſon; Andrew Jamieſon.

K. James Killin, care of Sam. Love; Maryanne Kahel; James Kerting; Mons. Kalandrin; John Keith; David Kidd; James Kidd; Bridget Kirk.

L. Theodorick Lee; Patrick Leaden; Jacob Leap; William Lloyd; Daniel Lane; Patrick Leamy; Joſeph Lindley; Feilding Lewis; Arthur Lee; Opie Lindſay.

M. John Miller; Daniel M'Claſter; James Mitchell; John Morrey, of ſhip John; George Mitchell; James Muer, of ſhip Alfred; George Minor; Mr. M'Ganain; Hutor M'Comb; Joſeph Michel, commander of brig La Petite Nanette; David Moore; James Morraw; John Moore; Jeſſe Moore; Capt. Simeon Manſiſe; J. Morietta, care of P. Murray; Rev. Jeremiah Moore, and Richard Ratcliff; Nancy Maſon; Molly Megeah; Reverend Duncan M'Lain; Eacy M'Farlin.

N. James Newton, jun. Robert Newton.

O. Capt. Benjamin Orne; Benjamin G. Orr.

P. Simon Pearſon; John Pope; Thomas Patterſon; John Parke, of the Swan; James Paull; William Patrick; Thomas Pollard; Mons. Petit; for Mr. Niblon.

R. Capt. Eliſha Rich, of brig Sally and Polly; Henry Richardſon, of the Ben; John Roberts; Hugh Rowe; Henry Rozer; William Rooker,; Capt. Thomas Read, of ſhip Swan; George Ruſſell; Daniel D. Rogers; John Rhea; Nanny Reddan.

S. Sarah Seahorn; David Stout; Morto Sullivan; James Swaine, of the Rachael; Capt. Spencer, of ſhip Nantz; James Sinclair; John Sinclair; Capt. Noah Stoddard; John Spencer; George Stafford; Chriſtian Slimmer; Johnſton Smith; Nathaniel Stowe; William Sharpe; Thomas Stewart; Mr. Steiber; Mary Sommers; Simon Sommers; Thomas Smith; Adam Stier.

T. James Thompſon; Paul Tanner, care of Wm. Buſhby; Capt. William Tarbert; Daniel Teare, care of James M'Cliſh; John Thorn; Peter Toſſler; Geo. Taylor; John Thomton, near Hooe's Ferry; Benjamin Tendly; William H. Terrett.

V. Margaret Vance, care of R. Ferguſon.

W. Joſeph Weir; Jacob Weeks; Nathaniel Waſhington; John Wood; Lawrens Wright; Ignatius Mitchell Wheelan; William A. Waſhſhington; Richard B. Walker; Frederick Witman; Mr. Wales; Andrew Waggoner; Miſs F. Weſt.

☞ The Poſt-Maſter takes this opportunity to inform the Public that, having found the cuſtom of truſting out letters attended both with inconvenience andl oſs, he has come to a determination to decline it, and hopes no perſon in future will, by aſking credit, put him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of refuſing them.—He alſo gives notice that he delivers no letters or papers after night, or on Sundays.

Poſt-Office, Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1791. 127—3w.

For SALE, or CHARTER,
The BRIG

MARY,

JACOB STONE, Maſter, Burthen 8000 Buſhels, or 1500 Barrels, now lying in this Port, & ready to take in a Cargo.

JAMES B. NICKOLLS.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1792. 128—3w.

☞ For Sale a Quantity of the PLAISTER of PARIS, juſt arrived in Port from Havre-de-Grace.

I HAVE for ſale, or to be exchanged for Property in the country, ſeveral LOTS as well ſituated for buſineſs as any in this town; ſome of which are near the river; and a STORE HOUSE on Prince-Street, now occupied by *Robert Hamilton & Co.*—Any perſon wiſhing to be concerned in this property will pleaſe to apply to

ISAAC M'PHERSON,
Who has for Sale
PORK in barrels,
BEEF in barrels and half barrels,
A few firkins of BUTTER,
SOAL LEATHER,
Maderia and Liſbon Wines.

☞ He gives CASH for Wheat and Flour.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1791. 127—3w.

☞ *Number* 105 *terminated the ſecond Year of the Publication of this Paper.—The Printers reſpectfully ſolicit their kind Subſcribers, both in Town and Country, to pay up their reſpective Arrearages. They beg leave to aſſure them that a Compliance with this requeſt is of the utmoſt conſequence to the Printers. Of this there can be no doubt, when it is conſidered that, though* Two Dollars *be, in itſelf, a trifling ſum, yet upon the* aggregate *amount of their ſubſcriptions the Printers muſt depend for the proſecution of an expenſive buſineſs.*

ANECDOTE *of* Dr. JOHNSON.

By Mrs. PIOZZI.

WHAT ſignifies, ſays ſome one, giving halfpence to common beggars? they only lay it out in gin or tobacco. "And why ſhould they be denied ſuch ſweeteners of their exiſtence (ſays Johnſon?) It is ſurely very ſavage to refuſe them every poſſible avenue to pleaſure, reckoned too coarſe for our own acceptance. Life is a pill which none of us can bear to ſwallow without gilding; yet for the poor we delight in ſtripping it ſtill barer, and are not aſhamed to ſhew even viſible diſpleaſure, if ever the bitter taſte is taken from their mouths." In conſequence of theſe principles, he nurſed whole neſts of people in his houſe, where the lame, the blind, the ſick, and the ſorrowful found a ſure retreat from all the evils whence his little income could ſecure them; and commonly ſpending the middle of the week at our houſe, he kept his numerous family in Fleet-Street, upon a ſettled allowance; but returned to them every Saturday, to give them three good dinners and his company before he came back to us on the Monday night—treating them with the ſame, or perhaps more ceremonious civility than he would have done by as many people of faſhion—making the holy ſcriptures thus the rule of his conduct, and only expecting ſalvation as he was able to obey it's precepts.

MIRACLES.

Can a man gather roſes from thiſtles, or grapes from thorns?

No—but he can do better—witneſs the following great improvement:

THE inhabitants of Savoy, the Valtilipe, and Switzerland, about the middle of Autumn, carefuliy ſtrip the thiſtles, which grow in great abundance in their mountains and ſandy plains, of the ſoft down, which they prepare in ſuch a manner as to form a moſt delicate material for ſpinning, when mixed with the inner white filaments of the ſame weed, which are of a ſufficient ſtaple for any kind of web. The product of this manufacture is a ſubſtance between lawn and muſlin, extremely firm, which theſe people apply to many domeſtic uſes. Cravats, handkerchiefs, aprons, gowns, ruffles, and even ſhirts, and ſhifts are made of this cheap and elegant fabric.

From the FARMER'S JOURNAL.

THE METABASIST, No. V.

THIS IS A STRANGE WORLD!

YES, and a ſtrange ſet of beings inhabit it! Indeed I am of opinion the *world* is not ſo much to blame as the inhabitants; and was every perſon ſtrictly to examine his own conduct, I am perſuaded, inſtead of laying the blame on the *world*, he would ſay of himſelf, *this is a ſtrange creature!*—But to attend to the conſequences of our own conduct is a taſk too burdenſome; it is much eaſier to lay all the cenſure upon the *world*.—The Preacher, who, by his dullneſs and inattention to his buſineſs, has driven all his people from the Church, looks around (after he has delivered a ſoporific diſcourſe to the empty pews) and ſighs out "*what a dull congregation! this is a ſtrange world!*

Authors who

——— ——— "painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves, to give their readers ſleep,"

when they find their works neglected, and themſelves ſinking unnoticed, into oblivion, quarrel with their readers for the want of taſte. "*This*" ſay they "*is a ſtrange world!*"—— Farmers who mix rye with their wheat, pour water into their cider, tie up ſwingling tow with their flax, and practice twenty other frauds with their produce; when they find it will not ſell, lay the blame on the merchant, for endeavouring to keep down the market: "*This is a ſtrange world!*" ſay they, with deep groans, as they return home, after having been forced to ſell their adulterated produce at half-price.

The Merchant who has *jockeyed, ſhaved* and *bit* his cuſtomers, until none, but thoſe that are forced by their poverty, will deal with him, when he perceives his honeſt neighbour taking his beſt cuſtom from him, exclaims, "*this is a ſtrange world!*" The haughty ſpark paying his addreſſes to a lady of prudence and ſenſibility, depending upon the *wealth of his father*, and his own faſhionable *chapeau* and powdered locks to carry every thing before them; when he finds himſelf neglected, and the affections of the lady placed upon ſome induſtrious, worthy, poor man, he begins to think all the women are fools, and that, "*this is a ſtrange world!*" The parents of the lady who have always looked upon riches as *the one thing needful*, and who conſider men without wealth, as the Mahometans do women, as having no ſouls, will be ready to tear all the hair off their daughters heads. Here I am ready to cry out myſelf, "*what a ſtrange world!*"—The Tippler when he is urged to give a note at the year's end for the long ſtring of dittos and dittos, and is threatened that unleſs he does it, the old notes will be put in ſuit, mutters, "*this is a ſtrange world!*" But I am afraid when he has to pay thoſe notes, he will be ſenſible that it is not the world that is ſo much to blame; he will then find out that he is a *ſtrange creature*; and not that only, but that he is a *miſerable poor creature!*

THE REFLECTOR.

A Sketch of HUMAN LIFE.

THE life of man ſeems ſhort in reſpect of comforts; but long in reſpect of miſeries. A child comes crying into the world, as if apprehenſive of the miſery he is born to. Indeed, we cannot figure to ourſelves a more indigent creature than a new-born infant; the day of its birth muſt infallibly prove the day of its death, without the help of others: For unleſs properly aſſiſted, with care and ſkill, to ſupport his tender frame, he would juſt make his appearance, like an actor in an Opera, ſing his dirge, and quit the ſtage. With all the care taken to preſerve the life of a child, death threatens him every hour; becauſe his body, on account of it's delicacy, ſeems, like a bubble, capable of breaking by the leaſt rude accident. He muſt, therefore, be watched day and night, be covered up in blankets and wrappers, and delivered over to the nurſe to be fed and lulled, and ſung to ſleep. This is the ſtate of a child, in his tender years; and makes the firſt act of the tragedy, as Shakeſpeare deſcribes it.

Soon after the infant is weaned, and the nurſe diſmiſſed, the little creature is put into the hands of a tutor, or ſchoolmaſter; who endeavours to harden his tender ſkin, with the rod and the ferule. And now the young brain muſt be ploughed and harrowed, to prepare it for receiving the rudiments of grammar; which if the head be not capable of retaining, the hands and back muſt ſmart for it. This diſcipline may indeed be tolerated, provided it is only exerciſed to the child's advantage: For as Valetudinarians take diſagreeable medicine to improve their conſtitutions; untoward youngſters may ſubmit to correction, when they know that every laſh, and every knock, is a token of love; though many a boy may ſay with the poet; "*A force de m'aimer tu me rends miſerable.*" But maſters uſually diſpenſe correction according to the innate acid of their own tempers; and retaliate upon the backs of others, thoſe ſtripes they received when ſchool-boys themſelves. The pupil, after having for ſome years been thus diſciplined; inſtructed in things neceſſary and unneceſſary, uſeful and uſeleſs, is at length ſet free: And now he expects to reap the fruit of his labour and ſuffering! But, the joy ariſing upon the expiration of this ſlavery, like lightening, juſt flaſhes and vaniſhes. Immediately after ſchool diſcipline, and academical drudgery, follow anxiety of mind, and the cares of life; ſo that the next ſucceeding ſtate may poſſibly prove more diſtreſsful than the firſt.

For now, ſeveral years, and often the prime of life, muſt be ſpent in attendance, and the ſeeking of patrons or preferment. And it happens unluckily in this ſituation, that what a man learnt at ſchool proves of little ſervice to him; becauſe the way to the antichambers of the great, differs from the road to *Parnaſſus*. To ſucceed in life, inſtead of *Latin* and *Greek*, a man ſhould furniſh himſelf with humility and patience; and, inſtead of courting the Muſes, ingratiate himſelf with ladies of quality, or their women. All learned ambition, and towering thoughts, muſt now be abandoned; and no condeſcenſion be ſpared. Single addreſs is here more uſeful than all the liberal ſciences; and how to gain the great man's favour and intereſt, is the ſtudy of ſtudies. A ſuitor muſt imitate the worm; creep in at levees; bend and buckle, and ſuffer and ſubmit.

When, at laſt, a competency is ſervilely obtained, freſh incumbrances ariſe: A houſe muſt be furniſhed, an equipage provided; and before the ſucceſsful man is ſettled, his taſte and reliſh for this kind of life, may poſſibly be gone. Then enſues a miſerable ſtate of things. Whilſt a man is capable of enjoying pleaſure, he wants the means; and when he has got the means, he wants the appetite; ſo that the preſent plenty becomes as diſagreeable as the preceeding want: For, to have nothing, and to like nothing, differ but little. And thus, till a man is paſt the age for reliſhing matrimony, he may not be able to provide for a wife.

Plenty, and a diſuſe of it, or a general diſlike of the world, often attend old age. And if age of itſelf, does not compleat the misfortune, infirmity and weakneſs, diſguſt and diſſatisfaction, uſually cloſe the ſcene: For "old age is the harbour of "calamities." This, in general, is the courſe of human life; at leaſt, it has been the tenor of mine, and of far the greater part of my acquaintance. Many, indeed, go different ways to the ſame end; but few of all theſe ways are without briars and thorns, vexations and torments. For, the pilgrimage of man is a ſtate of ſuffering, though the ſufferings differ in kind. All the roads of life are rough, and narrow, and craggy, and broken; and the common gulph, in which they all terminate, is death; and thus, as life begins, ſo it uſually ends, with bewailing; as we ſee by daily experience.

If any man judges this deſcription too tragical, I felicitate him upon having paſſed his life with leſs trouble and fewer misfortunes. For my own part, I judge the ſketch not aggravated. The happy days I have ſeen in the world, may ſoon be numbered. If others can reckon up a ſeries of happy years, it would be joy to me; for as we are all fellow-ſufferers, we ought by no means to envy one another our ſhort-lived enjoyments. The practice of thoſe bigots ſhould never be followed, who deny themſelves no gratifications, but allow none to their neighbours.

From the miſeries to which the preſent life is ſubject, ariſes a moſt comfortable demonſtration of a future ſtate. If there was to be no life after this, we might ſay, that "God had made man in his anger," and rendered him the moſt miſerable of all the creatures. For, though brutes are ſubject to miſery and death, yet they are free from care and anxiety; ſo that even the underſtanding, allotted to man, would then diſtinguiſh him in miſery from brutes; who are not encumbered about any thing more than the preſent, whilſt men are attentive to paſt, to preſent, and to future evils. But the glorious and juſt expectation of the life to come, is capable of ſweetening all the bitterneſs in this; provided we ſo mould our thoughts, as to look upon earthly miſeries as no miſeries at all, in compariſon of the future joys we are to expect. And, certainly, the greater ſufferings we innocently undergo in this world, the more pleaſing idea we may actually have of the promiſed felicity in the life eternal. To diminiſh the miſeries of this life and prepare the mind for a better, is the aim of the author; who wiſhes he had abilities adequate to ſo glorious a work,

APPEALS to the Public, on the affairs of Individuals, are in all cases unpleasant; in some, however, they are unavoidable—Such, it is hoped, the present will appear. Under this impression, I feel myself obliged to lay before them the following statement of facts:

Some time in the month of June last, I happened to be at a gentleman's house in Town, where the subject of Inoculation for the small-pox was the matter of conversation; and, the Physicians in Town having differed in their opinion respecting the symptoms, it was natural for men to speak their sentiments on a subject of such general concern. Having been informed that Doctor *Gustavus B. Campbell* was at a loss to determine whether it was the small-pox or not, I observed "that I did not think "him a man of medical knowledge, or abili-"ties equal to Dr. *Wm. Brown*," (that gentleman having attended the family in whose house the remark was made) and an improper expression escaped me, "that I would not en-"trust the life of a dog in Dr. Campbell's "hands."

Dr. Campbell, having heard that I had said he was not a man of attention or abilities in his profession, called on me with his friend Mr. *Bushrod Washington*, and informed me of the report, and requested a certificate from me to contradict it.—At that time I did not recollect that I had made use of *any* improper expression, and, without hesitation, gave him the certificate hereto annexed, No. I.

Some days after, talking with the parties who were present when the conversation first took place, I recollected that the expression, before quoted, had been used, and immediately acknowledged the impropriety of it, as I intended only to convey that I would not employ Dr. Campbell as a Physician.

Dr. Campbell afterwards called on me, and represented that the former certificate was insufficient, as I had recollected having made use of an improper expression. On referring the matter to Mr. Washington, he concurred in that opinion, when I gave him a certificate, as copied in No. II.

I the more readily gave him those papers, not supposing that any improper use would be made of them, and only so far as might be necessary when his reputation as a Physician might be questioned;—to injure which I had no intention, unless a single inadvertent expression in a private company, (never afterwards repeated by me) spoken without design, and without an idea that it was to go to the world, could be construed to have that effect. Having done this, with which his friend Mr. Washington was satisfied, nothing farther could be expected of me as a gentleman. So far then this affair was, or ought to have been, settled.

But Dr. Campbell, not content with the papers which his friend acknowledged a sufficient compensation, and not having firmness enough to step forward and tell me so, assumes another character, and declaims against me in private circles; and at length in a public one, proclaims, in language indecent and insulting, "That he had heard Mr. *Finlay* was dissatis-"fied with his manner of shewing the papers, "(which Mr. F. had given him on a former "occasion) and that if Mr. Finlay would step "forward like a gentleman, which he did not "believe he would, he would immediately give "him up the papers and meet him;" and farther observed to a gentleman present "it was "his wish Mr. Finlay should know that such "were his sentiments."

To this effect I have proofs in my possession, and, when needful, can produce them; but delicacy to the gentleman from whom they were obtained, prevents my publishing them.

The Public will naturally conceive that information of the first conduct would not readily reach me:—The latter soon did, when I immediately wrote and sent the letter copied below, No. III, by my friend, Major *Stuart*.

The certificate of Major Stuart (see No. IV.) will shew to the world in what manner Dr. Campbell has supported the assertion he has so publicly made.

It is not necessary that I should here comment on a conduct, which, to be *properly understood*, requires only to be *known*—my objects being to place the matter in a proper and a public light, and to rescue my reputation from that obloquy which secret malice would have cast on it, and to prevent partial or improper constructions being put on the transaction.—That I should do this, the justice I owe to myself demands. DAVID FINLAY.

Alexandria, January 10, 1792.

Papers above referred to.

(CERTIFICATE, No. I.)

DOCTOR GUSTAVUS B. CAMPBELL having this day called upon me, in consequence of Mr. *John Taylor* having informed him that I had declared Dr. Campbell not to be a man of attention or abilities in his profession; I do now deny that ever I insinuated any thing which could reflect upon Dr. Campbell, as to his professional knowledge or attention, not having been acquainted with Dr. Campbell, so as to warrant any such charge.

Given under my hand, this 15th July, 1791.

(Signed) DAVID FINLAY.

Teste,
(Signed) B. WASHINGTON.

(CERTIFICATE, No. II.)

AN inadvertent expression I made use of, saying that "I would not entrust the "life of a dog in Dr. Campbell's hands," which, on reconsideration, I was sorry for, as being one that was improper for me to make; and only meant thereby to convey that I would not employ Dr. Campbell as a Physician; and I have no hesitation in acknowledging myself wrong in the mode of expressing it.

(Signed) DAVID FINLAY.

July 30, 1791.

Teste,
(Signed) B. WASHINGTON.

(LETTER, No. III.)

Alexandria, 31st Dec. 179.

SIR,

FINDING, from authority which I cannot doubt, that you have made an improper use of the papers I gave you on a former occasion, and that you have spoke of me in language that can only be construed into insult it becomes necessary that I should demand of you that satisfaction to which every gentleman is entitled. Previous thereto, it is needful that the papers before-alluded to, should be given up. The gentleman who hands you this letter will receive them—I shall then expect to meet you on the field properly prepared.

The bearer hereof has my full power to act in concert with any one you may appoint, in arranging the time and place of meeting.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
(Signed) DAVID FINLAY.

To Dr. Gustavus B. Campbell.

(CERTIFICATE, No. IV.)

I Do hereby certify that on the 31st day of December last, I delivered Dr. Gustavus B. Campbell a letter from Mr. David Finlay, (see No. III.) of which the preceding is a copy, who replied that he could give no decisive answer until he had seen his friend, Mr. Bushrod Washington; but that Mr. Finlay was a damned rascal, for having attacked his character as a Physician, and that, even on consulting with Mr. Washington, he did not know whether he would fight him or not.

I then waited on him the following morning, and fixed, with his consent, the evening of the following Tuesday, when I should call for a decisive answer—On that night I called twice, and was told he was not at home, and had not been since 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the morning of Wednesday I waited on him at his place of residence, but could not meet him, till on enquiry I found him at Mr. Washington's, where he lay indisposed, having been that morning taken sick.

After conversing with Mr. Washington on the subject, he informed me that Dr. Campbell did not think he had injured Mr. Finlay, and that he had not asserted "that he had "heard Mr. Finlay was dissatisfied with his "manner of shewing the papers which Mr. "Finlay had given him (on a former occasion) "and that if Mr. Finlay would step forward "like a gentleman, which he did not believe "he would, he would immediately give him "up the papers and meet him;—but that all he had advanced was "that if Mr. Finlay had "scratched off his name from the list of mem-"bers proposed for the social meeting, he would "then give up the certificates, and call him to "account."

In consequence of this, I waited on him in the afternoon, and informed him that it was necessary he should give Mr. Finlay a certificate to the foregoing effect; and that, as he was informed that Mr. Finlay had not scratched off any names from the above list, he should retract any thing that he had said, which could be construed to reflect on the character of Mr. Finlay; and farther, that he had made no improper use of the papers Mr. Finlay had given him, only so far as his reputation as a Physician might be called in question; and finally, that the expression of Mr. Finlay being a damned rascal, made use of before me, was owing to inadvertency, and that he had no reason for using such an expression.

On perusing the above paper, he refused signing it, acknowledging only that, so far as concerned me, he was wrong in making use of the above-quoted expression—I then informed him that it was my opinion that he ought either to sign the certificate, or to give up the papers, and meet Mr. Finlay like a gentleman.—He replied, that he would neither sign the certificate, nor would he give up the papers and meet Mr. Finlay, as he did not think him a gentleman.

Given under my hand, this fifth day of Jan. 1792. (Signed) PHILIP STUART.

Messrs. HANSON & BOND,

IN your paper of the 5th January, I observe *Robert Alexander* has, in his answer to my notice of the 22d Dec. roundly asserted my publication untrue (except the two first lines) but in the same breath, in his peculiar, evasive style, acknowledges another part to be true; an inconsiderable payment, as he terms it, to Mr. *Burgess* in tobacco, at an unreasonable price. I disavow ever having paid that gentleman one pound of tobacco in my life. I paid him 120 dollars specie, in 1782, which I shall call upon him at a proper time to prove; therefore this assertion is as delusive as the first.—Had he been aware of my being in possession of incontestible proof of his having dealt and received goods from my store in 1784, to a considerable amount, perhaps he would have gone a little further; for I never received one shilling in satisfaction for those goods; and do defy him to shew wherein I did, except that I always considered them in discount of the note in question. As he passes over this transaction unnoticed, I have no doubt he has in contemplation a subterfuge and mode of payment that suits him better; namely, the six-months law.—Messrs. Printers, those who know him, and know him best, I am sure will not think me illiberal in this surmise.—What purpose was my notice to answer? Could it invalidate the note, or avail me any thing, if it had not been actually paid? A man of the meanest capacity could answer in the negative. Then what purpose was it to answer? The sole purpose of obtaining credit or receipts for such sums as had been paid, and preventing his assigning it for the whole sum specified, to an innocent individual, unacquainted with the circumstances—I was the more induced to take these steps, which law and justice dictated, as I well knew the capacity of this man to do or say any thing. I shall forbear for the present treating him with such language as he justly merits; and conclude with subscribing myself your's

Jan. 9, 1792. B. DADE.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber,

SUGAR in hogsheads and barrels,
COFFEE in barrels,
MOLASSES in hogsheads,
COUNTRY RUM,
A quantity of SOAL-LEATHER.

JOHN DONNELL.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1792. 129—3w.

I WILL pay TWENTY DOLLARS for the discovery, to enable me to prosecute to conviction, the person or persons who, either through malice, or wantonly and wickedly, beat a valuable Cow of mine on Saturday last, broke her collar bone and six of her ribs, in which miserable condition she languished until the next day, when she died big with calf. It is hoped that any good citizen who saw, or heard of this cruel act, will give notice.

THOMAS VOWELL.

129—3w.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The two first Volumes of the celebrated Dr. Blair's

SERMONS.

THESE Sermons are so generally read and admired, as to render any encomium altogether unnecessary.—They are unquestionably among the most rational and elegant Sermons in our language.

In justice to these valuable discourses, we find ourselves obliged to subjoin a memorable Anecdote.—They made their appearance in the world at a time when her present Majesty, Queen Charlotte, was considerably indisposed. Lord Mansfield, a great favourite at Court, as a loyal subject, made a daily visit to his Sovereign, taking in his pocket a Volume of these Sermons, one of which he read every day in her hearing. The Queen, who has the reputation of a pious person, was so delighted with them, that she immediately settled a pension of 200l. sterling on the worthy author, as some compensation for the rich legacy he had bequeathed to the Christian world.

CONDITIONS.

The Sermons will be printed in one large octavo volume, containing about 600 pages; will be printed with a new Type, on the best paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back; and delivered to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS; ONE HALF to be paid at subscribing, and the other on the delivery of the Book.

Those ladies and gentlemen who patronize this work by their subscriptions, will have their names published and prefixed to it.

*** A subscription paper is left in the hands of the Rev. *Bryan Fairfax*, near this town, and with the Printers hereof, who will take subscriptions and receive the money for the same, which will be forwarded to Messrs. *Samuel* and *John Adams*, the intended Printers, *Baltimore.* 129—6w.

Alexandria, 11th January, 1792.

ESCURIAL, (Spain) October 7.

The Count de Lerena, Minister of the Finance department, having been much indisposed for some time past, his Catholic Majesty has been pleased to dispense with his services till his health shall be re-established; and the business of his office will be conducted in the mean time by Don Diego Gardoqui, one of the chief Directors of Finance for the Indian department, and formerly his Majesty's Consul-General in London.

LONDON, October 6.

The Dutch have sold out immense sums from our funds within the last three days:—they have agreed to a loan for America, and another for the Empress.

Lord Lonsdale, to *gratify his spleen*, has shut up his *coal mines*, and obliged about 3000 people to *starve!*—Should not *Nobility* and *Aristocracy* be *encouraged?*

Nov. 2—17. Yesterday, Sir Ralph Woodford and Monsr. de las Hiras, met in due form, at the Secretary of State's office for foreign Affairs, to treat respecting the capture of the vessels at Nootka-Sound; when Mr. Meares presented a statement of the loss sustained by him and the other gentlemen concerned in that business. Both gentlemen are duly authorized by their respective Courts to investigate those claims; having been presented at Court, and kissed hands on the occasion.

The Spanish Commissary has assured Mr. Meares, and the gentlemen concerned with him, that every dispatch should be made in finally adjusting their claims, agreeable to equity, justice, and honour. These demands are such as any individual might bring against another, and are so clearly stated that they might be decided on by a Jury.

The Polish diet, on the 3d. resolved to congratulate the French nation on the settlement of the new constitution.

The most dreadful riots have lately happened at Avignon, in France, in which several people have lost their lives. One man, the companion of Jourdain, surnamed *Cut-throat*, was assassinated in a Church at the foot of the altar. Above fifty others have become miserable victims to popular fury. That fine country is now a prey to the most horrid political and religious Fanaticism.

The King of Spain is endeavouring to secure the fidelity of his soldiery, by increasing their pay: So the Roman Emperors purchased the influence of the army, by doles among the troops, till at last the Praetorian bands and legions became the only dispensers of empire.

The Dukes of Portland, Devonshire, Norfolk, and Bedford, have set their faces against the *new Rights of Man.* Oppose the Minister, say they, as strongly as you are able, and force him out of place as soon as possible; but meddle not with the Constitution. Our property depends upon its existence as it now stands.

Last Friday morning the following remarkable occurrence happened at Margate: A niece of Mr. Knox, at No. 6, Cecil-Square, about five years old, got out of bed in her sleep, between five and six o'clock; and, after going through two rooms, and down one pair of stairs, went across the dining-room, (on the second floor) threw up the sash, and leaped into the square. She first fell on the lamp-iron, and then on the steps at the door, and at last rolled on the foot pavement; and, strange to tell! received hardly any hurt.—A person, passing at the same time with a candle and lantern, picked her up, and alarmed the family. She relates that she was dreaming of going to her Mama, whom she had not seen for some time, but of whom her aunt and she had been speaking the night before.

In several of the German papers, the following remark is ascribed to the Arch-Duke Francis. A courtier observing to him, that the public hoped the Emperor would avenge the injuries of his sister—"The State," replied the Prince, "has no sister, and never avenges the injuries of individuals."

It is now almost certain that La Fayette will succeed Bailly as Mayor of Paris.

The King of Prussia has received the King of France's acceptation of the Constitution, in the terms of the same cold congratulation that distinguished the answers of the courts of the Hague and St. James's.

On the 31st ult. M. de Montmorin went to the National Assembly, in obedience to orders, to inform them how the King's acceptance of the constitution had been received by foreign powers.

The letters written in answers to the King's notifications by the Emperor, by the Kings of England and Denmark, by the States-General of Holland, by the republic of Geneva, by the electors of Treves and Saxony, and by the Dukes de Deux Ponts and Brunswick, simply wish the welfare of the King of France and his subjects.

The elector of Treves says formally, that "as to any thing else, he has no answer to give."

The King of Spain says in plain terms that "the King was not free when he accepted the Constitution."

The King of Sweden "refused to receive the packet which was officially sent to him." And he assigned, as the motive of his refusal, "his own will and pleasure not to receive any mission from France."

M. de Montmorin observed, that as soon as Louis XVI was informed of this answer, he had ordered his Ambassador to renew his application to his Swedish Majesty; and, if Gustavus should persist in his refusal, to quit Stockholm without taking leave.

This resolution of the King was highly and loudly applauded.

The Empress of Russia, the Court of Rome, the King of Sardinia, the Queen of Portugal, the Swiss Cantons, and the Elector of Mayence have not yet returned any answer.

The National Assembly of France have just passed the following decree relative to Louis Joseph Xavier, the King's next brother upon whose conduct that of the other French Princes is supposed to depend.

It having been before resolved, that the person entitled to the regency would forfeit his right by remaining absent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th of October,

1. That proclamation should be made within three days in Paris.

2. That the requisition should be notified to the Prince by no other mode than that of proclamation.

3. That conformably to the constitutional decrees, the promulgation of the law shall be made by the executive power.

4. That the suppleant of the regency shall be bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated his right to the Regency.

A letter from Madrid mentions, that notwithstanding the war with the Emperor of Morocco, which was the pretext for augmenting the military establishment of that kingdom, is at an end, new regiments are continually established; and adds, that this conduct had excited strong suspicions and jealousies in every province.

The revolution society met yesterday at the London tavern to commemorate the revolution of 1688. Thomas Walker, Esq. of Manchester, was in the chair, and at 4 o'clock about 250 sate down to dinner. Several foreigners and members of the late National Assembly of France were present, as were Doctor Priestly, Doctor Kippis, Mr. Paine, and others. When the latter gentleman's health was drank, he gave the following extraordinary toast—THE REVOLUTION OF ALL THE WORLD!

BENNINGTON, Dec. 26.

A gentleman from Canada, lately arrived in town, informs, that when he paſſed St. John's, he obſerved three veſſels on the ſtocks; which, on inquiry, he was informed were deſigned for veſſels of force; one of them to mount 28, and 24, and the other 18 guns. The poſts on our weſtern frontiers are yet in the hands of Britain: Several Indian chiefs have lately been to London, and reports of their returning with ſentiments unfriendly to the United States, (perhaps more than bare reports) are circulating: When we add to this, that the moſt hoſtile tribes are near the neighbourhood of the weſtern poſts, withheld from us by Britain, and that they have lately fought with a degree of regularity unknown before of Indians, the ſurmiſe appears probable, that they have not only received ſupplies, but aſſiſtance from that quarter.

Query: Would not the acquiſition of thoſe poſts be of eſſential advantage? And if they in fact belong to the union, is it not an impeachment on the national honour to permit them to be wrongfully withheld, by a power, at leaſt not over friendly to the ſovereignty of America?

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1792.

On Friday morning was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, a BOX elegantly mounted with ſilver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that ſheltered the WASHINGTON of Scotland, the brave and patriotic Sir William Wallace,* after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1ſt. This magnificent and truly characteriſtical preſent is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertſon, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America ſome months ago. The box was preſented to Lord Buchan by the goldſmiths company at Edinburgh; from whom his lordſhip requeſted and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deſerving of it than himſelf, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it juſtly due.—We hear further, that lord Buchan has, by letter, requeſted of the Preſident, that on the event of his deceaſe he will conſign the box to that man, in this country, who ſhall appear, in his judgment, to merit it beſt upon the ſame conſiderations that induced him to ſend it to the preſent poſſeſſor.

The inſcription upon a ſilver plate, on the inſide of the lid, is as follows:—*Preſented by the Goldſmiths of Edinburgh to David Stuart Erſkine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon*; A. D. 1782.

NOTE.

* Sir William Wallace, at firſt a private gentleman, unſucceſsfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the ſame grounds with that more recently accompliſhed in America, to expel the Engliſh and their adherents, who had uſurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the firſt, at Stirling, he was ſoon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot, and 7,000 horſe, whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot, and the main diviſion of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no uſe to the patriotic party. Not long after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made priſoner by ſome of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.

Jan. 4. Laſt evening the election for Directors of the Bank of the United States was cloſed, and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected for the enſuing year.

William Smith, *S. C.*	James Watſon, N. Y.
Samuel Johnſton, *N. C.*	Archibald M'Call, *Penn.*
Fiſher Ames, *Maſſa.*	Andrew Craigie, N. Y.
Triſtram Dalton, *Maſ.*	Nicholas Lowe, N. Y.
Joſeph Ball *Penn.*	R. C. Livingſton, N. Y.
Ruſus King, N. Y.	W. Bingham, *Penn.*
John Lawrence, N. Y.	P. R. Fendall, *Virg.*
Thos. Willing, *Penn.*	Iſaac Wharton, *Penn.*
George Cabot, *Maſſa.*	Henry Nicols, *Mary.*
J. Wadſworth, *Conn.*	James C. Fiſher, *Penn.*
J. Anthony, *Penn.*	Matt. M'Connell, *Penn.*
Robert Smith, *Penn.*	Charles Pettit, *Penn.*
H. Le Roy, *Penn.*	

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated December 4.

"I wrote to you on the 29th ult. mentioning the diſagreeable intelligence that had been received from Port-au-Prince, relative to a diſpute between the Mulattoes and whites, wherein many lives were ſacrificed. Fire was ſet to the town in ſeveral places, and 27 ſquares out of 44, whereof it conſiſted, are totally conſumed. The ſtreet called *rue des capitaines*, where the principal magazine of proviſions and merchandize was ſituated, fell a prey to the flames. In fine, we are told, that only four merchants houſes have eſcaped the conflagration. I have ſeen an extract of a letter to one of the firſt commercial houſes in this city, which ſtates the loſs at 500 millions of livres—The Mulattoes immediately retreated to their camp at Croix des Bouquets, and we are told, that the Commandant of the weſtern diſtrict, M. Coutard, is with them. The flame of civil diſcord ſeems to rage in this climate with a degree of inveteracy, unknown in other countries. Nothing ſeems to ſatisfy a partizan but the ſacrifice of his opponent's life and property. The work of deſtruction having thus recommenced, omniſcience only can tell where it will terminate. Advices received laſt evening from les Cayes mention, that one or two of the Chiefs of the mulattoes at Croix des Bouquets, have paſſed into the ſouthern diſtricts, have ſpirited up their party in the vicinity of Cayes, taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral batteries, and threatened the town of Les Caves itſelf. The planters in that quarter, it ſhould ſeem, have taken refuge in the town. The victorious mulattoes proclaim, that unleſs they depart immediately, each to his habitation, and ſurrender the town, they will deliver it and its inhabitants to fire and ſword. What a diſtreſſing ſituation! It is difficult, I find, to determine who is right and who is wrong, in the firſt principles of this tragical buſineſs. Doubtleſs there is blame on all ſides. I fear the reſult will be the ruin of the colony."

Laſt Saturday afternoon Lieut. Devin, of the Levies, arrived in town from the Weſtern country. He left Fort-Waſhington the 22d of November, at which time Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon were well ſupplied with men and proviſions, and there was no apprehenſion for their ſafety. General St. Clair continued in bad health. Moſt of the remaining Levies were returning home, except ſuch as had enliſted in the regular ſervice. The wounded had been brought to Fort-Waſhington, and were moſt of them in a fair way of recovery. No account of the Indians ſince the action.

Tranſlation from a French paper, Paris, Oct. 9.

When the King underſtood that the uſual ceremony of ſalutation between the National Aſſembly and himſelf, was to be changed at his meeting them, he ſeemed much affected. "I ſhould have thought (ſaid he) that although they have deprived me of all honour, as an individual, they would have manifeſted ſome regard for the dignity of their firſt magiſtrate, the hereditary repreſentative of the nation." This effuſion ſpread like wild-fire; and to ſuch a height were the paſſions of the populace raiſed, that when the great chair of ſtate was brought into the Aſſembly's hall, they ſeemed to worſhip the very chair. Such an exceſs of enthuſiaſtic applauſe was reprobated by one of the orators; but his voice was drowned by the murmurs of the people. This gave great umbrage to M. Goupilleau, one of the members of the ſecond legiſlature, who cried out that 'the majeſty of the people was ſacrificed to that of the King.' 'If you dare expreſs yourſelf again in that manner (ſaid one of the officers of the National Guard) I will cut you to pieces—you are a traitor—and take notice we have bayonets!' 'Yes! (replied the National Guard) we will cut him to pieces, ſhould he infringe the conſtitution—we are alſo ready to cut that man in pieces who offers him the moſt trifling inſult while he is doing his duty!' M. Goupilleau then exclaimed aloud, 'The temple of the country is become the ſtage of bullies and gladiators. The National Guard wears a menacing aſpect—they tell us that the word Majeſty belongs to the King only—that the people are nothing, and the King every thing.' The officer was then called to the bar, and deſired to explain.

Three hours were ſpent in debating on this inſult, and examining witneſſes. The officer at length interpreted his expreſſions in another meaning; and the aſſembly paſſed on to the order of the day.

BALTIMORE, January 6.

The following was recently communicated, by a gentleman at Rotterdam, to his friend in this Town: "A circumſtance lately took place at Vienna, which, though apparently of not much conſequence in itſelf, will furniſh ſerious matter to reaſon on what may yet happen:—Two private ſoldiers, who had permitted themſelves to expreſs ſome reflections on the late peace with the Turks, were condemned to run the Gantlope; but the regiment, charged with the execution, threw down their whips, and with one voice declared, that *they were all equally culpable, and would therefore be obliged to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if it was inflicted on their Fellow-Soldiers!*—To thoſe who are acquainted with the ſeverity of the German Military Diſcipline, and with the implicit obedience paid to the commands of the Officers, where no ſoldier ever dared to aſſume the right of *thinking*, this muſt prove a ſtriking inſtance of the progreſs which reaſon and a true ſpirit of liberty have made, at this enlightened period!—What deſpot will venture to lead ſuch troops, hitherto their only ſupport, to oppreſs a brave people, who dare to ſay—WE WILL BE FREE."

ALEXANDRIA, January 12.

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.

Loudoun County, Shot Hill, Jan. 5, 1792.

"In this neighbourhood, laſt Sunday morning, was delivered of her firſt-born, Mrs. *Eliſabeth Carnyham*, (wife of *Adam Carnyham*) without ever conceiving a thought of ſuch a thing. The woman is about forty years of age, and has been twenty married. The child is a female, nine inches long; ſlender in proportion; it's features rather muſcular.—The extraordinary manner in which this child uſhered itſelf into exiſtence, it's diminutive ſize, the age of the woman, and the time ſhe has been married, make it a very extraordinary circumſtance.

"N. B. The child is yet living, and weighs near a pound."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to his brother in this Town, Dec. 31, 1791.

"I have juſt returned from a very pleaſant viſit to our old Uncle ———. I have heard more of the ——— family in this expedition than I ever knew before; and am ſurprized at my *great* family! Our Great Grand Father was the *greateſt* man in all ——— county; or very near it. Governors were his inmates, and friends: Beſides which, (though it is very little to the preſent purpoſe) he was the *beſt* man in his day."

From a late London Paper.

While Philoſophy and Liberty are making ſuch rapid ſtrides in France, Germany is every day bowing her neck more and more under the yoke of feudal tyranny. At Duſſeldorff an ordinance has been lately publiſhed, which would have done credit to the titled robbers of the fourteenth century. It ordains that the *citizens* ſhall not enjoy the diverſion of dancing more than three times in a year, and that only during the three days of the carnival. As to the nobility, they are not put under any reſtrictions in this matter, ſo that they can have as many balls, routs, &c. as they think proper.—This humiliating diſcrimination has ſo incenſed the populace, that it would not be ſurpriſing if they ſhould give the nobility a *dance* more than to their hearts content.

From Glaſgow we underſtand, that trade has been very briſk this laſt eighteen months. The exports of muſlins, and other Scots and Engliſh manufactures, of late to America, has been very great, ſo that wages, in all branches, have been riſing. About ten cotton-mills have been erected, or begun to be erected, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow; and above a dozen of blaſt-furnaces have been erected in the weſt of Scotland; for, at Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. in the north, they have lately erected ſeveral cotton and linen-mills to go by water. In ſhort, never was Scotland in ſo proſperous a ſtate; yet, from the great advance of rents, the turning many ſmall farms into large ones, the emigration to America has been greater this year than at any period ſince the year 1774.

Married:—Mr. GEORGE MURRAY, to Miſs OLIVIA LOWRY, both of this Town.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Dolphin, Lovett, Salem.
——— Vermont, Green, St. Martin's.

SAILED.

NONE.

Meſſ'rs PRINTERS,

Be pleaſed to give the following a publication. It is hoped that the neceſſary caution will not be in vain to ſome, who, when diſconſolate, do not apply themſelves to proper Books, in ſearch of conſolation. R. B.

January 4, 1792.

Inſtead of Novels, Plays, Romances, &c. take the Bible.

"Men's books, with heaps of *cheff* are ſtor'd;
"God's Book doth grains of *gold* afford:
"Then leave the *cheff*, and ſpend thy pains
"In gathering up the *golden grains*."

If we deſire to be delighted, inſtructed, made wiſe, and enriched with things noble, ſublime, invigorating and felicitating to the heart, let us be inceſſantly converſant with the Bible.—Therein is ſomething ſuited to every circumſtance, and that can, by the influence of the Holy Spirit, give eaſe or relief to the mind, under any ſituation or condition in life.

The reaſon why we do not admire the Bible more is, that we read it ſo ſeldom, and with ſuch inattention. When we duly apply ourſelves to this excellent book, we find it to be an unexhauſted fund of knowledge, and delightful entertainment. Reader, make the experiment—Be not deterred, or influenced therefrom—More may depend hereon than you are aware.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

OBSERVING in your paper of the 5th inſt. the eſſence of a foreign News-Paper, I thought it might not be amiſs, were you to inſert in your next, by way of contraſt, the eſſence of an American Paper, which is as follows:—A variety of wet and dry goods, &c.—Three lots at Cliſh, &c.—Ran away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday night the 4th inſt. a Mulatto woman named Luce, &c.—ALEXANDRIA. Arrived a ſhip, a ſnow, a ſloop. Sailed a brig and a ſchooner. Capt. —— of the ſhip —— who arrived here laſt week from —— ſpoke with the brig —— 10 days out from —— bound to —— lat. 30: long. 72: all well.—Fall goods.—Pippins.—Feathers.—Muſtard.—Soap.—Proceedings of Congreſs.—Molaſſes.—Sugar.—Acts of Aſſembly.—Rhode-Iſland cheeſe.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in —— to his friend in this town—Fat in barrels.—Farmers daughters in *tierces*—No. 105 of this paper.—Blanks of various kinds.—Excellent ſhining ink, &c. &c.

The unavoidable ſucceſſion of heterogeneous matter, which generally occurs in News-Papers, may be compared to a variety of diſhes of different dimenſions ſerved up at an entertainment, where every palate may find ſomething to reliſh. The moſt ſubſtantial diſhes may repreſent eſſays on politics, agriculture, &c. thoſe of a leſs ſubſtantial nature may ſtand in place of articles of intelligence and narratives; while the moſt delicate, ſuch as jellies, *Blanc-manger*, and conſerves, may repreſent epigrams, anecdotes, *jeux d'ſprit*, &c. This diverſity is perfectly accommodating to the various taſtes of readers. You will obſerve ſome men, upon taking up a paper, turn with avidity to the political matters therein, paſſing over every other article. Some will, in the firſt place, look for poetry, anecdotes, &c. or if there are none of thoſe, proceed in the next place in ſearch of domeſtic intelligence. There are others who, poſſeſſed of a more general reliſh for news, will, with compoſure, ſet down, and, beginning with the firſt column, proceed regularly through the whole paper, to the Printers name at the bottom, without ſkipping a ſingle line; and yet at laſt, with a careleſs air of indifference, throw it aſide, pronouncing that there is nothing in it; though 'tis obvious they have found a conſiderable ſhare of amuſement in the peruſal. But, of all the taſtes diſcoverable in the readers of News-Papers, that of my friend *Benevolus* is the moſt ſingular. This gentleman never reads any other part than the advertiſements; and, though he is no ſpeculator, though he neither buys nor ſells, yet he derives I know not what pleaſure from the peruſal of them. This attachment of his is ſo uniform, that he never paſſes by the door of a tavern or other public place, without ſtopping to read over all the advertiſements that may be ſticking up. I have known the ſame gentleman, in travelling, turn out of the road a conſiderable diſtance, in bitter cold weather, to read a lengthy advertiſement, of an old date, and written in an illegible hand; nor could he be prevailed with to proceed, till he had gone through the whole.

This is certainly a harmleſs ſpecies of amuſement; and I dare ſay no one will envy my friend his pleaſure therein. I ſhall only add, Meſſrs. Printers, that the late frequent reductions in the ſize of your paper, have conſiderably leſſened that portion of entertainment which the different claſſes of readers above-mentioned uſed to receive; and that when a diſappointment in a ſupply of paper happens, the evil may eaſily be remedied by adding a ſupplement.

O. T.

Loudoun County, January 7, 1792.

[We are obliged by the correſpondence of O. T. and will be thankful for his future favours. The charge brought againſt us, with reſpect to the diminution in the ſize of our paper, we hope to obviate by the ſtale, but forcible, plea of *neceſſity*. We hope our ſubſcribers will not be levere upon an irregularity of which they are themſelves the cauſe; of which they will have no doubt, when informed that, tho' a News Paper may be publiſhed *(for a time)* by *ſubſcription*, there is no procuring printing-paper by *ſubſcription*.

We ſhould have hoped that our good Friends in *Loudoun* would not have been *foremoſt* in a reprehenſion of this nature. We might, in apology for ourſelves, if want of money requires any, ſay that the ſmalleſt paper we have yet ſent out, for many months paſt, is larger than the one we engaged to furniſh—and that the one we have furniſhed, except in a few inſtances, exceeds in ſize both that, and the one publiſhed by our Predeceſſor, in the proportion of one fourth—and that, too, at a reduced price.

O. T. being a very pleaſant gentleman, as well as an ingenious one, we hope he will excuſe our remarking upon the ſingular expedient propoſed by him to ſupply a deficiency of paper, viz. "adding a Supplement;" which were we not afraid of making too free, might be termed a *little bull*.]

MR. DETECTOR,

YOUR publication, in laſt week's Gazette, is ſo replete with abſurdity, and ſomething worſe, that (apprehending it will paſs unnoticed by the worthy character whom it vilifies) I cannot forbear expreſſing my ſentiments of the piece and it's author. You muſt be very little acquainted with the ſtate of the Church in England, to call in queſtion the aſſertion of the Rev. Gentleman with reſpect to the number of Communicants; and you muſt poſſeſs little literary manners, to have done it in a way ſo indelicate.—You go on to obſerve that the Veſtry ſhould be cautious how they make a raſh appointment, leſt their Church ſhould be annihilated, and the congregation involved in contention; and, in plain terms, call the preſent applicant an Impoſtor. I think it does not require much penetration to diſcover, that the proſperity of that Church is far from being your wiſh. It is a truth that it has for a conſiderable time paſt been in a ſtate of declenſion; and it is alſo as true that the congregation have it now in their power, by inducting the preſent Gentleman, to place it on a reſpectable footing; which I apprehend are your fears. Convention will only take place in the breaſt of the *Detector*, or thoſe who are inſtigated to diſcord by ſo infernal a ſpirit. With reſpect to his being an Impoſtor, I ſhall only obſerve that his deportment ſince he has been in Alexandria, has been perfectly unexceptionable; nor can I diſcover that myſteriouſneſs of conduct, which, you intimate, characterizes him. His preaching, ſo far as I am capable of judging, is conſiſtent with the rules and cuſtoms of the Church; and there are many (as good judges as *Detector*) who think him a very able teacher. Your reflections, towards the cloſe of your publication, are unwarranted and malignant, and would diſgrace the pen of a gentleman.—In ſhort, your whole piece muſt have been the production of a heart, more diabolical than that which had reſidence in the breaſt of the murderous Cain when he ſlew his Brother. The Virginia Gazette is free, as one of the Editors, in their laſt, obſerved; and it is my fervent wiſh that the Preſs may ever continue ſo. But, at the ſame time, it is to be lamented that there are among us ſuch ſpirits of diſcord, who pervert the moſt valuable inſtitution; who, inſtead of rendering it a vehicle of inſtruction, uſefulneſs and peace, endeavour to make it ſubſervient to the purpoſe of defamation.

PHILANTHROPOS,

January 7, 1792.

☞ HOLD-FAST *is inadmiſſible; for the reaſon that prevented the publication of an intended Pamphlet upon the ſame ſubject.*

☞ BLANKS of various kinds to be ſold at this Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time whenwe can agree witha purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods —Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 63¼; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2¼ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a Tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and it's vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and it's being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack river upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t f.)

☞ *THE Subscriber is at present desirous of taking* a young Gentleman, *of Talents and good conduct, to the Study of* Medicine

ELISHA C DICK.

Alexandria, September 1. 1791 124—t. f.

ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

			Dols.		Dols.
1	Prize	of	1000	is	1000
2			300	are	600
3			100		300
6			50		300
10			30		300
20			20		400
50			10		500
100			6		600
500			4		2000
			Last drawn Blank,		500
2000			3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class,		6000
2692	Prizes,				12,500
5308	Blanks.		Deduction,		3500
8000	Tickets at 2 Dols. each				16,000

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Mary Isabella, Capt. Grayson,

A Quantity of fine stoved LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by the quantity.

They have also on hand

Lisbon and Alum Salt,
Felt Hats by the case.
Mould Candles per box.
Port Wine in Casks of 3 doz. bottles each,
London Porter do. do.
Madeira do. do.
Mustard per box,
Lead,
Pewter,
Copperas per Cask,
Hunter-pipes per do.
Queen's Ware, and Stone Ware, in Crates,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 Crown Window-Glass in boxes and half boxes,
Lampblack,
Nails per the cask,
With a pretty general assortment of seasonable Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 3. 1791. 119—t. f.

PIPPINS.

A FEW barrels of NEWTOWN PIPPINS in very fine order: also BUTTER in firkins, and Rhode-Island Cheese of the first quality; seine and sewing twine; sheet-cork and lead; molasses and loaf sugar; sheathing and writing paper; a couple of very neat Franklin Stoves; Liverpool Salt; cordage; anchors; brown and white soap in boxes; mould and dipped candles, &c. &c. to be sold by

JOHN MURRAY & Co.

Alexandria, December 8, 17191. 124—6w.

*** A small assortment of low-priced IRISH LINENS to be had as above.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Resurvey on	Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

October 17, 1791.

To the GENTLEMEN of the Town of Alexandria, and its Vicinity.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform them, that there is yet a number of LOTS in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Fayette, and state of Pennsylvania, unsold, and that a subscription is left open in the hands of the Printers hereof, for those gentlemen who may yet wish to purchase; where information may be had of the terms on which they are sold, and whose subscriptions shall be gratefully acknowledged and diligently attended to, by their very humble servant,

JOHN HOPEWOOD.

December 1, 1791. 124—t. f.

FLETCHER, OTWAY & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

MADEIRA WINE, in half pipes, 5 years old, LISBON WINE, in pipes and quarter-casks, of an excellent quality,
Old Grenada Spirits, by the cask or gallon,
Liverpool stoved Salt,
7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linen,
English Sail Duck, No. 1 to 6,
Window-Glass, in half boxes, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, 11 by 9,
Tin plates, in half boxes,
Bar and sheet Lead,
Playing Cards,
Tar, Turpentine, Varnish and Spirits of Turpentine, by the barrel.

Alexandria, Dec 29, 1791 127—3w.

For CHARTER,

THE fine new Snow GEORGE, burthen 180 tons, commanded by *Isaac Cushing*, at the Wharf of Hooe and Harrison—She may be taken up for any Port in Europe to the Northward of, and without, the Streights of Gibraltar. Terms may be made with the Captain on board, or with R. T. HOOE.

There is for Sale, on board the Vessel, HAY, BEEF, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, & POTATOES. ISAAC CUSHING.

Alexandria, January 4, 1792. 128—3w.

The subscriber will dispose of by private sale the following valuable property, in fee simple, situate in Alexandria;

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT on King-street, opposite to Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's store, now occupied by Doctor Gillies, being 31½ feet front, and extending backwards 176½ feet.—The extremity of this Lot is joined by another in a right angle from Pitt-street, 20 feet front thereon by 100 feet deep, on which is a stable capable of containing four horses at least. The two lots, joined as they are, must render the premises extremely convenient for a large family, affording vacant ground sufficient for a garden.—The house has been just put into complete repair: Also a piece of Ground on which no buildings are erected, situate on King-street, between Fairfax and Water-street, beginning at the distance of 42 feet from the last-mentioned street, and extending to the brick house opposite to Mrs. Stewart's, containing a front of about 79 feet, and running backwards about 82 feet, to the 12½ feet alley, leading from Fairfax-street by Mr. Swift's to Water-street. The ground will be divided into lots if necessary.

The situation of this ground, for stores and ware-houses, is equal to any in town, having the advantage too of the Street being easy and gradual in it's descent to the wharves and a part of the Town, which are improving rapidly. A moderate value will be affixed to the lots, and the times of payment made easy. Apply to W. HODGSON.

Alexandria, Nov. 30, 1791.

Wanted to HIRE immediately,

A STOUT NEGRO FELLOW; also a Negro BOY, from 12 to 15 years of age, that has been accustomed to house-work—that is honest and trusty: For such, good wages will be given by the subscriber,

Who has at present upon hand,

LONDON PORTER in hampers of 4 and 6 dozen each:—Also Port WINE of an excellent quality.

JAMES WILSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1791.

WHEREAS Major PHILIP STEUART, of Charles County, Maryland, passed his bond to a certain JOHN SUTTON, formerly of Alexandria, in the payment of which bond the subscriber is interested; This is to caution all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, without first making themselves acquainted with the consideration for which it was given, as well as with every other circumstance attending it.

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Maryland, Prince-George's County,
November 25, 1791. 123—t. f.

Two Guineas Reward.

STRAYED from this place on the 25th of the last month, *Two handsome grey Horses*; they are very nearly of the same size, which is about 15 hands; one is said to be seven, and the other eight years old last grass; they have hanging manes and tails, and are shod all round. One only is branded, but his brand is forgot: They were, on the 26th or 27th, at a Mr. *Moore's*, on or near Wolf-Run, in Fairfax, and it is supposed are taken up in that neighbourhood.—The above Reward will be paid on their delivery to T. BLACKBURN.

Rippon Lodge, Prince-William,
Jan. 2, 1792. 128—3w.

To be RENTED, *from one to ten Years*,

A SAW-MILL and GRIST-MILL, with a pair of burr and a pair of country stones, situated near Front-Royal in Frederick County, opposite Chester's Gap, in an excellent settlement for good wheat, and has a plentiful run of custom.

There is also a plantation of about 70 or 80 acres, with meadow adjoining the mills, with a distillery, consisting of two stills, holding upwards of two hundred gallons.—The Mills, Stills, and Plantation will be let together, or apart, as best suits the tenants.—For Terms apply to the subscriber, living in the Fork of Shannandoah River, about six miles from the premises.

THOMAS BURK.

Frederick County, Virginia,
December 8, 1791. 127—3w.

N. B. I have a quantity of WOOD-LAND to lease, and several NEGROES to hire out.

T. B.

CITY of WASHINGTON, 21st Oct. 1791.

☞ THE Commissioners propose to contract for *Two Thousand PITCH PINE LOGS*, none less than 35 feet in length, capable of squaring 12 inches each at the least, to be delivered within the mouth of Goose-Creek, between the first day of April and tenth day of May next.

They also propose to contract for 4,000 *Bushels of good unslacked STONE-LIME*, in Casks, to be delivered at the mouth of Goose-Creek between the same days.—Apply or direct to Mr. JOHN M. GANTT, at George-Town. 119—t. f.

Mess'rs HANSON & BOND,

I Observe in your Paper of last week a Publication of a certain *Baldwin Dade*, wherein he mentions my name, as to a Bond, &c.—but as there is no truth in what he publishes, except in the two first lines, I shall give myself no further trouble about the matter.—But if he will go to Mr. *Burgess*, his memory will be refreshed by that Gentleman, who will inform him that he not only reluctantly paid an inconsiderable part due on said bond, but ungenerously insisted on an unreasonable price for Tobacco, more than could be got at that time in Alexandria, which I consented to lose, rather than dispute about trifles.

I am, yours, &c.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

January 2, 1792. 128—3w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Loudoun, November the 16*th*, 1791.

JOHN BAKER, Complainant,
WILLIAM MOLLISON, and
SAMUEL CANBY, Defendants } *In Chry.*

THE Defendant William, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the said Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said William Mollison do appear here on the second Monday in March next to answer to the bill of the Complainant; and that the Defendant, Samuel Canby, do not pay away, convey or secrete, any debt by him owing to, or effects of, the said William Mollison, in his hands, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the Church of the Parish of Shelburne, in the County aforesaid, and at the door of the Court-House of the said County.

(A copy.) Teste,
CHARLES BINNS, c. c.
126—9w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. *a Mulatto Woman*, named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being stout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very considerable scars, occasioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, insinuating woman, and has been entirely accustomed to house-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, consisting of two suits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white ditto, 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco shoes, 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodist religion, and it is probable may be harboured by some of her own colour of that persuasion.—I will give the above reward to any person delivering her to me at Broad Creek, or *Ten Guineas* for securing her in any gaol. WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County,
Broad-Creek, January 7, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from *Moore* and *M'Cormick's* Mills, on Goose-Creek, about the first of last month, *two dark brown MARES*, one about 13½ hands high, heavy made, 10 or 11 years old,—the other about the same age, 14½ hands high, small blaze, and not quite so dark as the other. Whoever will diliver them to the subscriber, or to *Caleb Bentley*, Leesburg, or give such information that they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, from THOMAS MOORE, jun.

Loudoun County, 12th Month, 15th, 1791.
127—3w.

A MILL FOR SALE.

By virtue *of a* decree *of the* Court *of* Berkeley County, *and* State *of* Virginia, *will be exposed to sale by* Public Vendue, *on the 1st day of* February *next, if fair; if not, the next fair day,*

A MERCHANT-MILL, with the lot, premises and buildings, thereunto belonging, late the property of HENRY COOKUS, deceased, and now in the possession of CHRISTIAN ORENDORFF: Also the STONE DWELLING-HOUSE and ground-rents, late of the said COOKUS, deceased, all situate in Shepherd's-Town, in the County and State aforesaid. The terms of sale will be, one third part of the purchase-money to be paid in twelve months from the day of sale; one other third part within two years after the day of sale, and the remaining third part within three years after the said day of sale.

By order of the Court,
JOHN KEARSLEY, and
HENRY BEDINGER, } Trustees.

Berkeley County, July 25, 1791.
108—1. f. 5m.

Excellent shining

I N K,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

☞ *The List of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported onto the United States, for sale at this Office.*

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond